

promulgating Part 801 and continues to comply with the statutory directive to “prescribe regulations providing for expeditious action by the Council in making its comments” via Part 800. Rescinding Part 801 would mean that, in the unlikely event any monies would be appropriated to the UDAG Program in the future, the applicant would follow HUD’s regulations at 24 CFR part 58 and 36 CFR part 800 for purposes of Section 106 compliance. The current version of Part 800, including the possibility of pursuing program alternatives to tailor the review process, would stand in place of Part 801 in meeting the terms of the statute. Part 800 provides for the timely involvement of the ACHP as appropriate, the participation of the State Historic Preservation Officer, opportunities for public participation, and steps to identify historic properties, assess effects, and resolve adverse effects. Therefore, to eliminate obsolete and outdated regulations, the ACHP proposes to rescind 36 CFR part 801.

IV. Regulatory Compliance Analysis

A. E.O. 12866, “Regulatory Planning and Review”

E.O. 12866 directs agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health, and safety effects; distribution of impacts; and equity). The Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) has determined that this rulemaking is not significant.

B. Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 et seq.)

OMB OIRA has determined that this rulemaking, if finalized, does not meet the criteria set forth in 5 U.S.C. 804(2) under Subtitle E of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (also known as the Congressional Review Act).

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)

The rule does not contain any information collection requirements that require the approval of the OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

D. Public Law 96–354, “Regulatory Flexibility Act” (5 U.S.C. 601)

The ACHP has determined that this rule is not subject to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601) because it would not, if finalized, have a

significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Therefore, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, as amended, does not require the ACHP to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis.

E. Sec. 202, Public Law 104–4, “Unfunded Mandates Reform Act”

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1532) requires agencies to assess anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule whose mandates require spending in any one year of \$100 million in 1995 dollars, updated annually for inflation. That threshold is currently approximately \$206 million. This rulemaking will not result in the expenditure by State, local, or Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, in excess of the threshold. Thus, no written assessment of unfunded mandates is required.

F. E.O. 13132, “Federalism”

The ACHP has determined that this action does not contain policies with federalism or “takings” implications as those terms are defined in E.O. 13132 and E.O. 12630, respectively. This action does not have federalism implications. It will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of Government. This action contains no Federal mandates for State and local Governments and does not impose any enforceable duties on State and local Governments.

G. E.O. 13175, “Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments”

E.O. 13175 establishes certain requirements that an agency must meet when it proposes rulemaking that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on one or more Indian Tribes, preempts Tribal law, or effects the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes. This rule will not have a substantial effect on Indian Tribal Governments.

List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 801

Grant programs—housing and community development, Historic preservation, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Urban renewal.

PART 801—[REMOVED AND RESERVED]

■ For the reasons stated in the preamble and under the authority of 54 U.S.C. 304108(a) and 42 U.S.C. 5320(c), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation proposes to remove and reserve Part 801 in title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Travis Voyles,

Vice Chairman, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 257

[EPA–HQ–OLEM–2025–3324; FRL 13373–01–OLEM]

Louisiana: Approval of State Coal Combustion Residuals Permit Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or the Agency) is proposing to approve the Louisiana Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) partial permit program under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). After reviewing the CCR permit program application submitted by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ), EPA has preliminarily determined that Louisiana’s CCR permit program meets the standard for partial approval under RCRA. If approved, Louisiana’s CCR permit program will operate in lieu of the Federal CCR program, with the exception of the specific provisions noted below. EPA is seeking comment on this proposal during a 60-day public comment period and will hold a hybrid in-person and virtual public hearing on EPA’s preliminary approval of Louisiana’s partial CCR permit program.

DATES: *Comments due.* Comments must be received on or before August 4, 2026. *Public hearing:* EPA will hold a hybrid (in-person and virtual) public hearing on July 21, 2026. Please refer to the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for additional information on the public hearing.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OLEM–2025–3324, by any of the following methods:

• *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov> (our preferred method). Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

• *Mail:* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Docket Center, Office of Land and Emergency Management (OLEM) Docket, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460.

• *Hand Delivery or Courier* (by scheduled appointment only): EPA Docket Center, WJC West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20004. The Docket Center's hours of operations are 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday (except Federal holidays).

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket ID No. for this rulemaking. Comments received may be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov/>, including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on sending comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the "Public Participation" heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michelle Lloyd, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery, Waste Identification Notice and Generators Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Mail Code: 5304T, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 566–0560; email address: lloyd.michelle@epa.gov. For more information on this document please visit <https://www.epa.gov/coal-combustion-residuals>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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List of Acronyms

CBI Confidential Business Information
 CCR coal combustion residuals
 CFR Code of Federal Regulations
 CINWL Commercial industrial nonhazardous waste landfill
 EDMS Louisiana Electronic Database Management System

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 FR Federal Register
 La. R.S. Louisiana Revised Statutes
 LAC Louisiana Administrative Code
 LDEQ Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
 MCL maximum contaminant level
 MSWLF municipal solid waste landfill
 NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
 OLEM Office of Land and Emergency Management
 RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
 SOP Standard Operating Procedures
 STAG State and Tribal Assistance Grant
 TSD Technical Support Document
 USACE U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 USWAG Utility Solid Waste Activities Group
 WIIN Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation
 WPD Louisiana Waste Permits Division

I. Public Participation

A. Written Comments

Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OLEM–2025–3324, at <https://www.regulations.gov> (our preferred method), or the other methods identified in the **ADDRESSES** section. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from the docket. EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit to EPA's docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.*, on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

B. Participation in Hybrid Public Hearing

EPA will begin pre-registering speakers for the hybrid public hearing upon publication of this document in the **Federal Register**. To register to speak at the hearing, please use the online registration form available on EPA's CCR website (<https://www.epa.gov/coal-combustion-residuals/us-state-louisiana-coal-combustion-residuals-permit-program>)

or contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to register to speak at the hearing. Both in-person and virtual hearing attendees are requested to pre-register at the link provided above. The last day to pre-register to speak at the hearing will be July 17, 2026.

EPA will make every effort to follow the schedule as closely as possible on the day of the hearing; however, please plan for the hearings to run either ahead of schedule or behind schedule. Additionally, requests to speak will be taken the day of the hearing at the hearing registration desk. EPA will make every effort to accommodate all speakers who arrive and register, although preferences on speaking times may not be able to be fulfilled.

Each commenter will have five (5) minutes to provide oral testimony. EPA encourages commenters to provide EPA with a copy of their oral testimony electronically by emailing it to the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. EPA also recommends submitting the text of your oral comments as written comments to the rulemaking docket. If EPA is anticipating a high attendance, the time allotment per testimony may be shortened to no shorter than three (3) minutes per person to accommodate all those wishing to provide testimony and who have pre-registered. While EPA will make every effort to accommodate all speakers who do not pre-register, opportunities to speak may be limited based upon the number of pre-registered speakers. Therefore, EPA strongly encourages anyone wishing to speak to pre-register. Participation in the public hearing does not preclude any entity or individual from submitting a written comment.

EPA may ask clarifying questions during the oral presentations but will not respond to the presentations at that time. Written statements and supporting information submitted during the comment period will be considered with the same weight as oral comments and supporting information presented at the public hearing.

Please note that any updates made to any aspect of the hearing are posted online at EPA's CCR website at <https://www.epa.gov/coal-combustion-residuals/us-state-louisiana-coal-combustion-residuals-permit-program>. While EPA expects the hearing to go forward as set forth above, please monitor our website or contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to determine if there are any updates. EPA does not intend to publish a document

in the **Federal Register** announcing updates.

If you require the services of an interpreter or special accommodations such as audio description, please pre-register for the hearing with the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section and describe your needs by July 7, 2026. EPA may not be able to arrange accommodations without advance notice.

II. General Information

A. Overview of Proposed Action

On April 17, 2015, EPA published a final rule, creating 40 CFR part 257, subpart D,¹ which establishes a comprehensive set of minimum Federal requirements for the disposal of CCR in landfills and surface impoundments (80 FR 21302) (“Federal CCR regulations”). Section 2301 of the 2016 Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act amended RCRA section 4005 to create a new subsection (d) that requires EPA to establish a Federal CCR permitting program. See 42 U.S.C. 6945(d).

As amended, RCRA section 4005(d) also allows States to seek approval for a State CCR permit program that will operate in lieu of a Federal CCR permit program in the State. The statute provides that within 180 days after a State submits a complete application to the Administrator for approval, EPA shall approve the State permit program if the Administrator determines that the State program requires each CCR unit located in the State to achieve compliance with either the Federal requirements or other State requirements that EPA determines, after consultation with the State, are at least as protective as those included in the Federal CCR regulations. See, 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(B).

On March 19, 2026, LDEQ submitted its final State CCR permit program application to EPA Region 6 requesting approval of the State’s partial CCR permit program.² EPA is proposing to approve the Louisiana partial CCR permit program pursuant to RCRA section 4005(d)(1)(B). 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(B). The fact that Louisiana is seeking approval of a partial program does not mean it must subsequently apply for full program approval. However, Louisiana could apply for revised partial program approval or full program approval at some point in the

future if it chooses to do so. If approved, the Louisiana CCR permit program will operate in lieu of the Federal CCR program (codified at 40 CFR part 257, subpart D), with the exception of the provisions specifically identified below for which the State is not seeking approval and for which the corresponding provisions of the Federal CCR program would remain in effect. However, even for the approved provisions, EPA would retain its inspection and enforcement authorities under RCRA sections 3007 and 3008, 42 U.S.C. 6927 and 6928, consistent with EPA’s ongoing oversight authority under RCRA. See 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(4)(B).

EPA has also engaged Federally recognized Tribes within the State of Louisiana in consultation and coordination regarding the program approval for the determination. EPA has established opportunities for an informational session and consultation, beginning with an initial conference call on February 12, 2026, with the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, and the Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe. Tribal consultation has been and will continue to be conducted in accordance with the EPA policy on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes (<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2013-08/documents/cons-and-coord-with-indian-tribes-policy.pdf>). After the informational session, no Tribes sought further Tribal consultation; however, the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians did formally request for notification of any major incidents and/or plant failure since Tribe boundaries are in close proximity to the Cleco Brame Power Plant.

B. Background

CCR are generated from the combustion of coal, including solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite, for the purpose of generating steam to power a generator to produce electricity or electricity and other thermal energy by electric utilities and independent power producers. CCR, commonly known as coal ash, include fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, and flue gas desulfurization materials. CCR can be sent offsite for disposal or beneficial use, or disposed of in on-site landfills or surface impoundments.

On April 17, 2015, EPA published a final rule creating 40 CFR part 257, subpart D, which established a comprehensive set of minimum Federal requirements for the disposal of CCR in landfills and surface impoundments (80 FR 21302). The rule created a self-

implementing program that regulates the location, design, operating criteria, and groundwater monitoring and corrective action for CCR units, as well as the closure and post-closure care of CCR units. It also requires recordkeeping and notifications for CCR units. EPA has since amended 40 CFR part 257, subpart D on August 5, 2016 (81 FR 51802), July 30, 2018 (83 FR 36435), August 28, 2020 (85 FR 53516), November 12, 2020 (85 FR 72506), May 8, 2024 (89 FR 38950), November 8, 2024 (89 FR 88650), and February 10, 2026 (91 FR 5806). More information on these rules is provided in the Technical Support Document in the docket for this document.

C. Statutory Authority

EPA is issuing this proposed action pursuant to RCRA sections 4005(d) and 7004(b)(1). See 42 U.S.C. 6945(d) and 6974(b)(1). As amended by section 2301 of the 2016 WIIN Act, RCRA section 4005(d) instructs EPA to establish a Federal permit program similar to those under RCRA subtitle C and other environmental statutes and authorizes States to develop their own CCR permitting programs that go into effect in lieu of the Federal permit program upon approval by EPA. See 42 U.S.C. 6945(d).

Under RCRA section 4005(d)(1)(A), 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(A), States seeking approval of a State CCR program must submit to the Administrator “in such form as the Administrator may establish, evidence of a permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions under state law for regulation by the State of coal combustion residuals units that are located in the state.” The statute provides that EPA shall approve a State CCR permit program if the Administrator determines that the State program will require each CCR unit located in the State to achieve compliance with either: (1) The Federal CCR requirements at 40 CFR part 257, subpart D; or (2) Other State criteria that the Administrator, after consultation with the State, determines to be “at least as protective as” the Federal requirements. 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(B). The Administrator must make a final determination, after providing for public notice and an opportunity for public comment, within 180 days of receiving a State’s complete submittal of the information specified in RCRA section 4005(d)(1)(A). 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(B). EPA may approve a State CCR permit program in whole or in part. Id. Once approved, the State permit program operates in lieu of the Federal requirements. 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(A).

¹ Unless otherwise specified, all references to parts 239 and 257 in this document are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

² LDEQ 2025. Application For CCR Permit Program Approval Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality. May.

In a State with a partial program, only the State requirements that have been approved by EPA operate in lieu of the Federal requirements, and facilities remain responsible for compliance with all remaining Federal requirements in 40 CFR part 257.

As noted above, the Federal CCR regulations are self-implementing, meaning that CCR landfills and surface impoundments must comply with the terms of the regulations prior to obtaining a Federal permit or a permit issued by an approved State. Noncompliance with the Federal CCR regulations can be the subject of an enforcement action brought directly against the facility. Once a final CCR permit is issued by an approved State or pursuant to a Federal CCR permit program, however, the terms of the permit apply in lieu of the terms of the Federal CCR regulations and/or requirements in an approved State program, and RCRA section 4005(d)(3) provides a permit shield against direct enforcement of the applicable Federal or State CCR regulations (meaning the permit's terms become the enforceable requirements for the permittee).³

RCRA section 7004(b), which applies to all RCRA programs, directs that "public participation in the development, revision, implementation, and enforcement of any . . . program under this chapter shall be provided for, encouraged, and assisted by the Administrator and the States." 42 U.S.C. 6974(b)(1). Accordingly, EPA considers permitting requirements, requirements for compliance monitoring authority, requirements for enforcement authority, and requirements for intervention in civil enforcement proceedings in evaluating State CCR permit program applications.

Once a State CCR permit program is approved, the Administrator must review the approved program no less frequently than every 12 years, no later than three years after a revision to an applicable section of 40 CFR part 257, subpart D, and no later than one year after any unauthorized significant release from a CCR unit located in the State. EPA also must review an approved State CCR permit program at the request of another State alleging that the soil, groundwater, or surface water of the requesting State is or is likely to be adversely affected by a release from a CCR unit in the approved State. See 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(D)(i)(I) through (IV).

³ USEPA 2017. Coal Combustion Residuals State Permit Program Guidance Document; Interim Final, August 2017, Office of Land and Emergency Management, Washington, DC 20460. August.

In a State with an approved State CCR permit program, EPA may commence administrative or judicial enforcement actions under RCRA section 3008, 42 U.S.C. 6928, if the State requests assistance or if EPA determines that an EPA enforcement action is likely to be necessary to ensure that a CCR unit is operating in accordance with the criteria of the State's permit program. 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(4). EPA can enforce any Federal requirements that remain in effect (*i.e.*, those for which there is no corresponding approved State provision). EPA may also exercise its inspection and information gathering authorities under RCRA section 3007 in a State with an approved program. 42 U.S.C. 6927.

III. The Louisiana Application

EPA began working with LDEQ in June 2017 as the State developed its application for the State's partial CCR permit program. As it has with other States, EPA discussed with LDEQ the process for EPA to review and approve the State's CCR permit program, LDEQ's anticipated timeline for submitting a CCR permit program application to EPA, and LDEQ's regulations for issuing permits. In addition, LDEQ and EPA discussed site-specific issues and potential differences between the State and Federal programs as LDEQ developed its CCR regulations at Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC) 33:VII.Chapter 10. Specifically, EPA and LDEQ discussed the differences between the "uppermost aquifer" requirements of the Federal CCR regulations and the "uppermost permeable zone" requirements of the State solid waste regulations to determine if the State provisions could be at least as protective as the Federal regulations. EPA and LDEQ also discussed groundwater protection standards, public participation requirements, and permitting procedures.

On May 20, 2025, LDEQ submitted its CCR permit program application to EPA Region 6 requesting approval of the State's partial CCR permit program. On September 12, 2025, EPA sent questions to LDEQ to supplement the application. On December 16, 2025, LDEQ sent a draft application to EPA for review that incorporated responses to EPA's questions. On February 2, 2026, EPA sent additional comments to LDEQ. LDEQ responded with proposed revisions on February 13, 2026. On February 20, 2026, EPA sent limited comments to LDEQ on remaining recommendations. LDEQ responded with a proposed revision on February 23, 2026. On March 2, 2026, and March

19, 2026, LDEQ submitted a revised application to EPA Region 6.⁴

IV. EPA Analysis of the Louisiana Application

RCRA section 4005(d) requires EPA to evaluate two components of a State CCR permitting program to determine whether it meets the standard for approval: the program itself, and the technical criteria that will be included in each permit issued under the State program. This section discusses EPA's review of both requirements under RCRA section 4005(d) and the criteria EPA uses to conduct this review.

First, EPA must evaluate the permit program itself (or other system of prior approval and conditions). See 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(A) through (B). RCRA section 4005(d)(1)(A) directs the State to provide evidence of a State permit program's compliance with RCRA requirements in such form as determined by the Administrator. In turn, RCRA section 4005(d)(1)(B) directs EPA to approve the State program based upon a determination that the program "requires each coal combustion residuals unit located in the state to achieve compliance with the applicable [Federal or State] criteria." In other words, the statute directs EPA to determine that the State has sufficient authority to require compliance at all CCR units located within the State. See also 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(D)(ii)(I). To make this determination, EPA evaluates the State's authority to issue permits and impose conditions in those permits, as well as the State's authority to conduct compliance monitoring and enforcement.

During this review of the State permit program, EPA also determines whether the program contains procedures consistent with the public participation directive in RCRA section 7004(b). RCRA section 7004(b), which applies to all RCRA programs, directs that "public participation in the development, revision, implementation, and enforcement of any . . . program under this chapter shall be provided for, encouraged, and assisted by the Administrator and the States." 42 U.S.C. 6974(b)(1). To make this determination, EPA evaluates the State's public participation procedures for issuing permits and for intervention in civil enforcement proceedings.

⁴ The revised Narrative Description, from March 19, 2026, shall be substituted for the original Narrative Description, from May 2025, as well as the 40 CFR part 257 Checklist, and copies of the Louisiana Statutes, Regulations, and Guidance. All other documents submitted as part of the original May 20, 2025, application remain unchanged and are available in the docket for this action.

Although 40 CFR part 239 applies to the approval of State Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) programs under RCRA section 4005(c)(1) rather than EPA's evaluation of CCR permit programs under RCRA section 4005(d), the specific criteria outlined in that regulation provide a helpful framework to examine the relevant aspects of a State's CCR permit program. States are familiar with these criteria because all States have MSWLF programs that have been approved pursuant to these regulations, and the regulations are generally regarded as protective and appropriate.

Consequently, EPA relied on the four categories of criteria outlined in 40 CFR part 239 as guidelines to evaluate the Louisiana CCR permit program: permitting requirements, requirements for compliance monitoring authority, requirements for enforcement authority, and requirements for intervention in civil enforcement proceedings.

Second, EPA must evaluate the technical criteria that will be included in each permit issued under the State CCR permit program to determine whether they are the same as the Federal criteria, or to the extent they differ, whether the modified criteria are "at least as protective as" the Federal requirements. See 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(B). Only if both components meet the statutory requirements may EPA approve the program. See 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1). EPA makes this determination by comparing the State's technical criteria to the corresponding Federal criteria and, where necessary, evaluating whether a different State criteria are at least as protective as the Federal criteria.

Upon careful review, and as discussed in more detail below, EPA has preliminarily determined that the Louisiana partial CCR permit program includes all the elements of an adequate State CCR permit program. It also contains all the technical criteria in 40 CFR part 257, subpart D, except for the provisions specifically discussed below that Louisiana has not included in its partial permit program. Consequently, EPA is proposing to approve the entirety of Louisiana's partial CCR permit program application. The State's CCR permit program does not encompass the full scope of Federal CCR requirements as presently constituted, and the provisions of the Federal CCR regulations that are not part of State's approved CCR permit program will remain directly applicable to affected CCR units. 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(B).

EPA's full analysis of the Louisiana CCR permit program, and how the Louisiana regulations differ from the

Federal requirements, can be found in the Technical Support Document. EPA determined that the Louisiana CCR permit program application was complete and notified Louisiana of its determination by letter.⁵

A. Adequacy of the Louisiana Permit Program

Section 4005(d)(1)(A) of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(A), requires a State seeking State CCR permit program approval to submit to EPA, "in such form as the Administrator may establish, evidence of a permit program or other system of prior approval and conditions under State law for regulation by the State of coal combustion residuals units that are located in the State." Although the statute directs EPA to establish the form of such evidence, the statute does not require EPA to promulgate regulations governing the process or standard for determining the adequacy of such State programs. EPA, therefore, developed the *Coal Combustion Residuals State Permit Program Guidance Document; Interim Final* (82 FR 38685, August 15, 2017) (the "Guidance Document"). The Guidance Document provides recommendations on a process and standards that States may choose to use to apply for EPA approval of its CCR permit programs, based on the standards in RCRA section 4005(d), existing regulations at 40 CFR part 239, and the Agency's experience in reviewing and approving State programs.

EPA evaluated the Louisiana CCR permit program using the process and statutory and regulatory standards discussed in sections II.C. and IV.A. of this preamble. EPA's findings are summarized below and provided in more detail in the Technical Support Document located in the docket supporting this proposed determination.

1. Guidelines for Permitting

In EPA's judgment, an adequate State CCR permit program must ensure that: (1) Existing and new facilities are permitted or otherwise approved and in compliance with either 40 CFR part 257 or other State criteria; (2) The State has the authority to collect all information necessary to issue permits that are adequate to ensure compliance with relevant 40 CFR part 257, subpart D requirements; and (3) The State has the authority to impose requirements for CCR units adequate to ensure compliance with either 40 CFR part 257, subpart D, or such other State criteria

⁵ The Louisiana application, EPA's completeness determination letter, and the Technical Support Document are available in the docket supporting this action.

that have been determined and approved by the Administrator to be at least as protective as 40 CFR part 257, subpart D.

a. Permit Required

A State permit is required for CCR units under LAC 33:VII.1003.B, which requires CCR facilities with an existing CCR landfill, or an existing or inactive CCR surface impoundment, to obtain a solid waste permit in accordance with LAC 33:VII.Chapter 5. The requirements and procedures for solid waste facilities to obtain permits can be found in LAC 33:VII.509.A.1. CCR facilities will be required to submit an application to the LDEQ Office of Environmental Services for a new solid waste permit or a modification to an existing solid waste permit, as applicable, within 365 days of the date of the approval of the State's CCR permitting program. Under LAC 33:VII.1003.C, the disposal or management of CCR in a new or lateral expansion of a CCR landfill or surface impoundment is prohibited unless such activity is authorized by a permit issued in accordance with LAC 33:VII.509, 513, and 517.

b. Permitting Authority

LAC 33:VII.1003.A–D and 1004.A–L have provisions imposing requirements for CCR permits, permit terms and conditions, permit issuance and duration, permit renewals, permit modifications and changes in ownership.

LDEQ has the authority to collect all information necessary to issue permits that are adequate to ensure compliance with relevant 40 CFR part 257, subpart D requirements. The provisions at LAC 33:VII.1004.A through J address requirements for CCR permit application contents and information requirements to ensure that a permit application includes sufficient information and reports to characterize the geology at the facility; demonstrate compliance with: land use and location restrictions, design criteria, groundwater monitoring zone and unit siting, groundwater monitoring and corrective action, groundwater monitoring parameters, operating criteria; other requirements involving certification of all technical reports by an engineer licensed in the State of Louisiana; closure and post-closure cost estimates; recordkeeping; and submission of records to LDEQ for review.

LAC 33:VII.1004.B.1 requires CCR permit and permit modification applications to contain information required by prescribed application forms from the State, and information required by 40 CFR part 257, subpart D,

which the State incorporates by reference at LAC 33:VII.1003.A. Under LAC 33:VII.1004.B.2, a new permit application or permit renewal application must include all information included in LAC 33:VII.519 (Permit application forms) and LAC 33:VII.709.A–D (Standards Governing Type I and II Solid Waste Disposal Facilities). Under LAC 33:VII.519.D, incomplete applications not containing the information required by LAC 33:VII.519.B and LAC 33:VII.1004.A and B, are not accepted for review and LDEQ must notify the applicant when a permit application is determined to be incomplete. If the applicant elects to continue with the permit application process, the applicant must follow the requirements provided in the notice. The requirements may include submitting additional information by the applicant in the form of an application addendum or submitting a new application. LAC 33:VII.519.G and LAC 33:VII.1004.A2, require the applicant to submit any additional information determined necessary by LDEQ for a proper determination or decision regarding the application, including information determined necessary to prepare a draft or final permit decision.

c. Permit Requirements and Permitting Process

Before submitting its permit application, a prospective applicant must coordinate with local, State, and Federal agencies. More details are found in the Technical Support Document.

After the public notice period has ended and after LDEQ has reviewed and considered public comments received during the comment period, LDEQ must issue a final decision on the permit. LAC 33:VII.1006.A.4.e, LAC 33:VII.1006.B.1. No more than 20 days after LDEQ has issued a final permit decision it must publish a notice of final permit decision on the LDEQ website. LAC 33:VII.1006.A.5.b. The regulations also require the notice of final decision to be sent to people who commented on the draft permit and to people who asked to be given written notice. LAC 33:VII.1006.A.5.b–c.

LAC 33:VII.1004.A.3.a requires that once a permit has been issued for a facility, a renewal application must be submitted no later than 365 days prior to expiration of the permit. Each facility processing and/or disposing of CCR subject to the permitting requirements must operate under a permit for the active life of the facility and duration of post-closure care, until such time LDEQ deems closure and post-closure

complete and terminates permit coverage. LAC 33:VII.1004.A.4.

LDEQ may review a permit at any time. LAC 33:VII.1004:A and LAC 33:VII.509.G. After review of a permit, LDEQ may, for cause, suspend, revoke, or modify a permit in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Louisiana Administrative Procedure Act, Louisiana Revised Statutes (La. R.S.) 49:950 *et seq.* LAC 33:VII.1004.A.5 requires the owner or operator of a facility to obtain a permit modification, in accordance with LAC 33:VII.517, prior to making a change in a CCR unit or initiating any change that is a deviation from the specifications in 40 CFR part 257, subpart D, or the existing permit. Pursuant to LAC 33:VII.1004.A.7, proposed changes in ownership must comply with LAC 33:I.Chapter 19.

Louisiana requires CCR permit holders to comply with the permit modification requirements in LAC 33:VII.1004.A.5 and LAC:33.VII.517. Owners and operators must submit an application to incorporate any changes to ensure compliance with the CCR requirements.

Facilities may also submit an application for a minor or major modification of the permit. LAC 33:VII.1004.A.5 requires that “The owner or operator shall obtain a permit modification in accordance with LAC 33:VII.517 prior to making a change in a CCR unit, or initiating any change that is a deviation from the specifications in 40 CFR part 257, subpart D and/or the existing permit.” At LAC 33:VII.1002.A, Louisiana defines a minor modification as “any modification that does not meet the criteria for a major modification.” Louisiana defines major modifications as “any change in a site, facility, process or disposal method, or operation that substantially deviates from the permit or tends to substantially increase the impact of the site, facility, process or disposal method, or operation on the environment.”

The major modification definition in LAC 33:VII:1002.A is governed by the list of items that constitute major modifications that are listed in LAC 33:VII.517.B.1.a through i. See the Technical Support Document for details.

d. Duration of Permits

The regulations provide that permits for CCR units are to be issued for a maximum of 10 years and may be issued for a period of less than 10 years, under LAC 33:VII.1003.D and 1004.A.3, in compliance with the requirements of LAC 33:VII.509.D.2.

EPA has preliminarily determined that the Louisiana approach to CCR permit applications and approvals is adequate. The program meets the criteria listed at the beginning of this section. The Louisiana requirements described above require existing and new facilities to be permitted or otherwise approved and in compliance with either 40 CFR part 257 or other State criteria. The requirements described above show that Louisiana has the authority to collect all information necessary to issue permits that are adequate to ensure compliance with relevant 40 CFR part 257, subpart D requirements, or other State criteria. Finally, Louisiana has the authority to impose requirements for CCR units adequate to ensure compliance with either 40 CFR part 257, subpart D, or such other State criteria that have been determined and approved by the Administrator to be at least as protective as 40 CFR part 257, subpart D.

2. Guidelines for Public Participation

Based on RCRA section 7004, 42 U.S.C. 6974, it is EPA’s judgment that an adequate State CCR permit program will ensure that: (1) Documents for permit determinations are made available for public review and comment; (2) Final determinations on permit applications are made known to the public; and (3) Public comments on permit determinations are considered and significant comments are responded to in the permit record. EPA’s review of Louisiana’s CCR permit program indicates that the State has adopted public participation procedures that allow interested parties to talk openly and frankly about permit issues and search for mutually agreeable solutions to differences in views. An overview of Louisiana’s public participation provisions is provided below.

a. Public Notice and Participation in the CCR Permit Application Process

Louisiana provides public participation opportunities throughout the State’s CCR permitting process, including pre-application and post-application public notices, public participation procedures for draft and final permits, the opportunity for the public to comment, and opportunities for the public to request public hearings. LDEQ also maintains an electronic document management system (EDMS) where all documents submitted by a facility and all responses from LDEQ are available for public review. These accessible documents include permitting documents, correspondence, approvals and groundwater reports. Under LAC 33:VII.513.C.2.f, permit

applications are available for public review as soon as practicable subject to confidentiality of the provisions of LAC 33:VII.1006.A.1.

The Louisiana public notice requirements apply to applications for initial permits, permit renewals, and major modifications of CCR landfills and surface impoundments. Louisiana requires public notice during the pre-application and post-application periods, as well as for draft permits and final permit decisions. See LAC 33:VII.1006.A.1.

The applicant for a CCR permit must publish a public notice of intent to submit a permit application within 45 days before submitting the application. LAC 33:VII.1006.A.2. Prospective applicants for solid waste permits, including initial permits, permit, and major modifications, must publish a notice of their intent to submit a permit application and provide the opportunity for public comments. LAC 33:VII.513.B.7. The notice must be published within 45 days prior to submission of the application to the Office of Environmental Services. Under LAC 33:VII.1006.A.3, Louisiana requires all CCR applicants to publish a notice of application submittal within 45 days after submitting the application to the Office of Environmental Services. LAC 33:VII.513.B.8. Once an application is deemed technically complete and a draft permit has been prepared, the draft permit must be submitted for public notice. LAC 33:VII.513.G, LAC 33:VII.1006.A.4. The Office of Environmental Services must publish a notice of the draft permit decision and solicit comments from interested individuals and groups. LAC 33:VII.513.G.3.

Under LAC 33:VII.513.B.7, LAC 33:VII.513.B.8, and LAC VII.513.G.3, public notices for pre-permit application, post-permit application and draft permit decisions must be published one time as a single classified advertisement in (1) The legal or public notices section of the official journal of the State; and (2) A major local newspaper of general circulation in the area where the facility is located. However, if the facility is in the same parish or area as the official journal of the State, then a single classified advertisement in the legal or public notices section of the official journal of the State is the only public notice required.

An example of a public notice to be placed in the local newspaper for intention to submit a permit application to the Office of Environmental Services for existing/proposed solid waste facilities is provided in LAC

33:VII.3001. An example of a public notice to be placed in the local newspaper after submittal of a permit application is provided in LAC 33:VII.3003. Both notices must include the physical location of the proposed facility and the address where comments concerning the facility may be filed.

LAC 33:VII.1006.A.4.b requires Louisiana to send a copy of the draft permit to the local public library in the parish where the facility is located, LDEQ regional offices, and/or governing authority for public review. The draft permit must also be made available for public review in the EDMS. LAC 33:VII.1006.A.4.c. Under LAC 33:VII.513.G.4 and G.5, the Office of Environmental Services must send a copy of the draft permit decision to the parish library where the facility is located and to the appropriate regional office for public review. The State must also send a copy of the draft permit decision to the parish governing authority where the facility is located. LAC 33:VII.513.G.6. Under LAC 33:VII.1006.A.4.e, the Office of Environmental Services must review all comments received within the timeframe specified in the public notice prior to the preparation of a final permit decision.

LAC 33:VII.1006.A.5 requires public notices for final permit decisions to comply with the requirements at LAC 33:VII.513.H and 513.I. Pursuant to LAC 33:VII.513.H, the administrative authority must issue a standard permit or a standard permit denial, including reasons for the denial, after the public notice period has ended. The administrative authority may also issue a closure permit to allow closure activities to be accomplished at a facility that has been issued a standard permit denial but has previously accepted waste under a prior permit or an order. Under LAC 33:VII.513.I, the administrative authority is required to publish a notice of the final permit decision on LDEQ's website no later than 20 days following the issuance of a final permit decision. The State sends the notice only to persons who commented on the draft permit decision and to those persons who have requested to be provided written notice.

Pursuant to LAC 33:VII.1006.A.4.d, Louisiana requires a public comment period of a minimum of 30 days for permit applications and major modifications. The public comment period may be extended to 45 or 60 days at the discretion of LDEQ Secretary. Under LAC 33:VII.513.G.3, LDEQ must publish a notice of the draft permit decision that solicits comments from

interested individuals and groups. LDEQ must review and consider all public comments received during the public comment period prior to making a final decision on a permit. LAC 33:VII.1006.A.4.e and LAC 33:VII.513.G.3. LDEQ must draft a document addressing public comments received during the public comment period. The Response to Comments document must be included with LDEQ's final decision on the permit application and must be made available to the public on the State's EDMS.

LAC 33:VII.1006.B.1 requires opportunities for public hearing to be conducted. LAC 33:VII.509.E. Under LAC 33:VII.509.E.1 through 4, LDEQ, at its discretion, may hold public hearings concerning CCR permits and major modifications of CCR permits.

LAC 33:VII.1006.B.1 and LAC 33:VII.509.E.4 require LDEQ to hold a public hearing for any CCR facility permit if LDEQ determines, on the basis of comments received and other information, that a hearing is necessary or appropriate. LAC 33:VII.1006.B.3 also provides LDEQ with the authority to hold a public hearing on any permit application that does not require a public hearing. Pursuant to LAC 33:VII.509.E.4, public hearings must be conducted in accordance with the State's Environmental Quality Act (La. R.S.30:2001 *et seq.*) for fact finding hearings or other hearing procedures by the Administrative Procedure Act (La. R.S. 49:950 *et seq.*). Under LAC 33:VII.1006.B.2, the proceedings of all public hearings must be recorded and a copy of the recording or a verbatim transcript recording must be filed in the record of the hearing.

LAC 33:VII.509.E.5 provides the public with the opportunity to request a hearing. Within 30 days after the date of publication of the draft permit decision in a newspaper notice pursuant to LAC 33:VII.513.G.3, any person may request that LDEQ consider whether a public hearing is necessary. If LDEQ determines that the requests warrant it, a public hearing will be scheduled. If LDEQ determines that the requests do not raise genuine and pertinent issues, the Office of Environmental Services is required to send the requestor of the hearing written notification of the determination. All requests for a hearing must be in writing and must contain the name and affiliation of requestor and the comments in support of or in objection to the issuance of a permit.

Public notice of a public hearing is required under LAC 33:VII.1006.B.4 and LAC 33:VII.509.E.6 if LDEQ determines that a hearing is necessary. The notice must be published at least 20 days

before a fact-finding hearing. The publication of the public notice for a hearing follows the same procedure as described for pre-permit application, post-permit application and draft permit decisions. Those persons on the Office of Environmental Services mailing list for hearings must be mailed notice of the hearing at least 20 days before a public hearing. Louisiana also requires that a notice be published at least 20 days before a public hearing in the departmental bulletin, if available, or on LDEQ's website in the public notices section.

The Office of Environmental Services reviews comments received within 30 days after the date of a public hearing. LAC 33:VII.509.E.7.

b. Challenges To Permit Decisions

Permit decisions can be challenged. Permit applicants can request that LDEQ hold an adjudicatory hearing and can appeal the final determination to the 19th Judicial District Court. La. R.S. 30:2024. Citizens can appeal final permit actions to the 19th Judicial District Court. La. R.S. 30:2050.21. Following the issuance or denial of a permit, under La. R.S. 49:978.1, a person who is aggrieved by a final decision or order in an adjudication proceeding is entitled to judicial review whether or not he has applied to the agency for rehearing. La. R.S. 30:2050.21.A, La. R.S. 30:2050.31. Louisiana also allows an aggrieved person to appeal a final permit action, a final enforcement action, or a declaratory ruling only to the 19th Judicial District Court. A petition for review must be filed in the district court within 30 days after notice of the action or ruling being appealed has been given. Under La. R.S. 49:979, an aggrieved party may obtain a review of any final judgment of the district court by appeal to the appropriate circuit court of appeal.

EPA has preliminarily determined that the Louisiana approach to public participation requirements provides adequate opportunities for public participation in the permitting process sufficient to meet the standard for program approval. The provisions described above meet the three criteria listed at the beginning of this section by providing several means by which documents for draft and final permit determinations are made available for public review and comment, as well as, ensuring that public comments on permit determinations are considered and significant comments are responded to in the permit record.

3. Guidelines for Compliance Monitoring Authority

An adequate permit program must provide the State with the authority to gather information about compliance, perform inspections, and ensure that the information it gathers is suitable for enforcement.

La. R.S. 30:2011.D(2) provides the Secretary of LDEQ the general power to require such conditions as necessary to assure compliance with applicable Federal and State laws. LAC 33:VII.903.A provides the State with the authority to undertake investigations to determine whether a violation has occurred or is about to occur, the scope and nature of the violation, and the persons or parties involved, and to provide the results of an investigation to any complainant who provided the information prompting the investigation, upon written request. LAC 33:VII.529.A.8 also provides LDEQ with the authority to enter a permit holder's premises, have access to and copy any records kept under the conditions of its permit, inspect any facilities, equipment practices, or operations regulated or required under its permit, and sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance.

The State has authorities and guidelines for inspections, analysis and monitoring, which allow the State to: (1) Verify the accuracy of information submitted by owners or operators of the CCR unit; (2) Verify the adequacy of methods (including sampling) used by owners or operators in developing that information; (3) Produce evidence admissible in an enforcement proceeding; and (4) Receive and ensure proper consideration of information submitted by the public.

Per LAC 33:VII.407.C, every permitted facility in Louisiana is inspected prior to waste acceptance as a start-up inspection. In addition, LAC 33:VII.407.B requires LDEQ to perform periodic inspections and LDEQ performs yearly groundwater monitoring system inspections and yearly compliance inspections. In addition to the inspections by LDEQ, CCR facilities are also required to submit a detailed annual certification of compliance in accordance with LAC 33:VII.525 to certify whether the facility is in compliance with the terms of the permit and to identify any deviations.

All CCR facilities are required to have a groundwater monitoring program and submit the results semiannually to LDEQ for evaluation. LAC 33:VII.1004.G.3 and LAC 33:VII.1005.

CCR facilities are also required to submit an annual certification of compliance to certify whether the facility is in compliance with the terms of the permit and to identify any deviations. LAC 33:VII.525. All certifications and verifications executed by a licensed professional engineer in an application must be accompanied by all material technical reports relied upon by the professional engineer licensed in the State of Louisiana for certification. LAC 33: VII.1004.B.4.

The Secretary of LDEQ has the authority to conduct inquiries and develop facts in investigations by staff investigatory procedures or formal investigations and may conduct inspections and examinations of facilities and records. La. R.S. 30:2011.D(5), La. R.S. 30:2016, and LAC 33:VII.905.A. The Secretary may also hold public hearings and/or issue subpoenas pursuant to La. R.S. 30:2025(I). La. R.S. 30:2011.D(5) also requires Secretary to hold no less than three public fact-finding hearings to investigate issues concerning environmental equity in the administration of department programs with respect to resident populations who do not have the economic resources to participate in the environmental decision making affecting their area.

A hearing which is an investigation or an inquiry must be held in the parish in which the activity gave rise to the hearing. La. R.S. 30:2016. Otherwise, a hearing may be held in any locality. At the conclusion of the investigation, all facts and information concerning the alleged violation are compiled by LDEQ staff and a report of the investigation is presented to the administrative authority for use in possible enforcement proceedings. Any complainant who provided the information prompting the investigation is notified of its results. LAC 33:VII.905.A.

Complaints can be submitted by any member of the public in various ways, via telephone at 225- 219-3640, via email at SPOC@la.gov, in writing, or online through the online citizen complaint form at <https://internet.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/ONLINESERVICES/FORMS/FILE-A-CITIZEN-COMPLAINT>. Once a complaint is received by LDEQ, it is forwarded to the Surveillance Division, assigned a team leader to investigate, and the assigned team leader investigates the complaint. Citizens may submit a complaint anonymously via email or telephone. Once a complaint is investigated, the citizen is notified of the results of the investigation.

Accordingly, EPA has preliminarily determined that these compliance monitoring authorities are adequate, and that this aspect of the Louisiana CCR permit program meets the standard for program approval.

4. Guidelines for Enforcement Authority

An adequate State CCR permit program must provide the State with adequate enforcement authority to administer its State CCR permit program, including the authority to: (1) Restrain any person from engaging in activity which may damage human health or the environment, (2) Sue to enjoin prohibited activity, and (3) Sue to recover civil penalties for prohibited activity.

LDEQ has adequate enforcement authority for its existing programs. LAC 33:VII.907, La. R.S. 30:2025, and La. R.S. 30:2050. LDEQ is authorized to initiate action under La. R.S. 30:2025 if a determination is made that a violation of the terms and conditions of a permit has occurred or is about to occur. La. R.S. 30:2025 authorizes LDEQ to take civil action to enforce the provisions of the subtitle, including civil actions to recover damages and penalties. La. R.S. 30:2050 further delineates the enforcement procedures and process for judicial review that would apply to a permitted facility.

Under LAC 33:VII.1008.A, the failure of any person to comply with the State's CCR regulations or the terms and conditions of any permit granted or order issued thereunder is a violation of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (La. R.S. 30:2001 *et seq.*). LAC 33:VII.907 provides LDEQ with the authority to initiate enforcement action against any facility that fails to comply with the regulations, terms and conditions of any permit granted, or any order issued. When a violation occurs, LDEQ may initiate one or more actions. La. R.S. 30:2025. Specifically, La. R.S. 30:2025.C(1) and (2) and La. R.S. 30:2050.8.A give LDEQ the authority to bring a civil suit, issue a compliance order, an emergency cease and desist order, or enter into a cooperative agreement. The Secretary may issue an emergency cease and desist order if a violation occurs or is about to occur that endangers or is causing damage to the public health or the environment. As a result of enforcement findings, LDEQ may also require modifications for permits. LDEQ may review a permit at any time. LAC 33:VII.509.G. After review of a permit, LDEQ may, for cause, suspend, revoke, or modify a permit in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Louisiana

Administrative Procedure Act, La. R.S. 49:950 *et seq.*

La. R.S. 30:2050.8.E specifically provides the Secretary the authority to file an action in a district court for injunctive relief at the expiration of the cease and desist order. The Secretary is required to establish that a violation is occurring or is about to occur and that the violation is endangering or causing significant damage to public health or the environment.

La. R.S. 30:2025.B provides LDEQ the authority to bring civil suits to recover any damages or penalties resulting from violation of any requirement of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (La. R.S. 30:2001 *et seq.*) or permitting requirement. La. R.S. 30:2025.B(1)(a) and La. R.S. 30:2025.B(1)(d) specifically address the authority of the attorney general and the procedures for bringing civil suits in a district court. If the court determines a violation has occurred, then the penalty must take into consideration the cost of restoring the affected area to its previous condition and its present market value and include any reasonable costs made by the State in connection with the violation. The court may also award actual damages to the prevailing plaintiff.

The State's authority to recover civil penalties is provided by La. R.S. 30:2025.E and La. R.S. 30:2026.A. Under La. R.S. 30:2025.E(1)(a), any person found to be in violation of any requirement of the Act may be liable for a civil penalty of not more than the cost to the State of any response action made necessary by such violation and a penalty of not more than \$32,500 for each day of violation. Under La. R.S. 30:2025.E(2), any person to whom a compliance order or a cease and desist order is issued, who fails to take corrective action within the time specified in the order, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$50,000 for each day of continued violation or noncompliance.

Based on the foregoing, EPA has preliminarily determined that this aspect of the Louisiana CCR permit program meets the standard for program approval.

5. Intervention in Civil Enforcement Proceedings

Based on RCRA section 7004, an adequate CCR State permit program must provide an opportunity for citizen intervention in civil enforcement proceedings. Specifically, the State must either: (1) Provide for citizen intervention as a matter of right; or (2) Have in place a process to: (a) Provide notice and opportunity for public

involvement in civil enforcement actions, (b) Investigate and provide responses to citizen complaints about violations, and (c) Not oppose citizen intervention when permissive intervention is allowed by statute, rule, or regulation.

The Louisiana statutes and Code of Civil Procedure provide the opportunity for the public to intervene and participate in the State's civil enforcement process. La. R.S. 30:2050.10.A provides the Secretary of LDEQ with the authority to adopt procedures for the issuance of declaratory rulings on significant matters, including providing aggrieved persons the right of intervention by aggrieved persons at La. R.S.30:2050.10.A(7). Article 1091 of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure allows a third person having an interest to intervene in a pending action to enforce a right related to or connected with the object of the pending action against one or more of the parties.

La. R.S. 30:2050.1.B.(1) requires the Secretary to maintain a list of all notices of violations, compliance orders, and penalty assessments issued in the preceding three months. The list must be updated monthly. La. R.S. 30:2050.1.B.(2)(a). On a periodic basis, the Secretary must mail a copy of the list, either separately or as part of a LDEQ publication, to persons who request that they be placed on the mailing list.

Pursuant to La. R.S. 30:2050.6.B.(4), the Secretary has the authority to provide opportunity for members of the public to file written comments regarding a contested order or assessment and to attend the informal hearing if one is held. La. R.S. 30:2050.7.B requires that before signing a settlement or compromise, the Secretary must invite and receive written public comment on the proposed settlement agreement or compromise during the 45 days following notice to the attorney general.

Under La. R.S. 30:2050.7.C, the Secretary must give notice of a proposed settlement or compromise to a person who has requested notice and must require the respondent to publish a notice in the official journal of the parish governing authority for the parish in which the violation that gives rise to the order or assessment occurred. The Secretary may also require the respondent to publish the notice in any other newspaper of general circulation.

The Secretary may hold a public hearing regarding a proposed settlement or compromise under La. R.S. 30:2050.7.D when either of the following conditions is satisfied: (1) A

written request for a public hearing has been filed by 25 persons, by a governmental subdivision or agency, or by an association having not less than 25 members who reside in the parish in which the facility is located; or (2) The Secretary finds a significant degree of public interest in the settlement or compromise.

La. R.S. 30:2026.A(1) allows any person having an interest, which is or may be adversely affected, to commence a civil action on his own behalf against any person whom he alleges to be in violation of the Act or of the regulations. The action must be brought either in the district court in the parish in which the violation or alleged violation occurs or in the district court of the domicile of the alleged violator, and must be afforded preferential hearing by the court. La. R.S. 30:2026.C specifies that nothing in La. R.S. 30:2026 shall be construed to limit or deny any person's right to injunctive or other extraordinary and ordinary relief provided the requirements of La. R.S. 30:2026 are followed. La. R.S. 30:2026.A(3) allows the court to award costs of court including reasonable attorneys and expert witness fees to the prevailing party.

EPA has preliminarily determined that these authorities provide for an adequate level of citizen involvement in the enforcement process, and that this aspect of the Louisiana CCR permit program meets the standard for program approval.

B. Adequacy of Technical Criteria

EPA conducted an analysis of the Louisiana CCR Permit Program Application, including a thorough analysis of Louisiana statutory authorities at La. R.S. 30:2001 *et seq.* for the CCR program, as well as its regulations at LAC 33:VII.Chapter 10. As noted, Louisiana has requested partial program approval of its CCR permit program.

1. Louisiana CCR Units and Resources

LDEQ has identified 9 disposal units that are currently or have been used for disposal of CCR wastes (3 landfills and 6 surface impoundments) at 4 facilities in Louisiana.⁶ LDEQ demonstrated that it has the personnel to administer a permit program that is at least as protective as the Federal requirements.⁷

⁶ For more information on the specific facilities covered by the Louisiana CCR Permit Program, see pages 14–15 of the Narrative, which is included in the docket for this action.

⁷ The discussion on State personnel is included on pages 15–17 of the Narrative, which is included in the docket for this action, and is described further in the Technical Support Document.

LDEQ indicates that the State program is funded by fees and fines collected as part of the solid waste, hazardous waste, water, air, and remediation programs. La. R.S. 30:2014. As the CCR facilities are solid waste facilities, fees from these facilities would directly contribute to LDEQ funding including solid waste permit application review fees, permit modification review fees, annual fees, closure plan review fees, annual groundwater monitoring and maintenance fees, and enforcement fines. In addition, LDEQ applied for EPA State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) funding for Fiscal Years 2023 through 2026. In total, LDEQ has received \$517,396 in funding to develop its CCR permit program. If EPA receives future appropriations, if approved, LDEQ can continue to apply and receive funds for implementation of its CCR permit program. EPA has preliminarily determined that LDEQ staffing and funding are adequate for LDEQ to administer the CCR permit program.

2. Louisiana CCR Regulations

EPA has preliminarily determined that the portions of the Louisiana CCR permit program that were submitted for approval meet the standard for approval under RCRA section 4005(d)(1)(B)(i), 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(B)(i). To make this preliminary determination, EPA compared the technical requirements in the Louisiana CCR regulations at LAC 33:VII.Chapter 10 to the Federal CCR regulations at 40 CFR part 257 to determine whether they differed from the Federal requirements, and if so, whether those differences met the standard in RCRA sections 4005(d)(1)(B)(ii) and (C), 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(B)(ii) and (C).

The Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (La. R.S. 30:2001 *et seq.*) establishes authority and procedures for LDEQ to carry out the purposes of the Act. LDEQ has jurisdiction over all aspects of management of industrial solid waste, including the regulation of CCR material.

Act 449 of 1979 established State Authority to develop and implement a regulatory control and management program for solid wastes consistent with the requirements of RCRA. This act and Act 507 of 1980 have resulted in the incorporation of the objectives and elements of the RCRA subtitle D State Solid Waste Plan into State law. LDEQ has enforced these regulations since 1989 and has ensured that all facilities that process, manage, store, and/or dispose of solid waste in Louisiana operate in a manner protective of human health and the environment. The solid waste rules and regulations were

developed under the authority of the Secretary of LDEQ, as mandated by the Louisiana Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Law (La. R.S. 30:2151 *et seq.*).

In 1983, Act 449 was renamed the Environmental Quality Act, and Act 97 provided for the creation of LDEQ. These changes affected only the structure and organization of the agency; the purposes and policies of environmental protection in the State remained unchanged, and the charge to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations and to develop standards was directed to the Secretary of LDEQ. In 1991, Act 735 mandated that LDEQ publish the Environmental Regulatory Code and update the code quarterly. LAC 33:VII. Solid Waste Regulations were prepared and published according to La. R.S. 49:950. The second edition of the Environmental Regulatory Code was published pursuant to La. R.S. 49:963.1 and included all policies and procedures adopted by LDEQ on February 20, 1993. LDEQ regulations give LDEQ the authority to implement permitting regulations, groundwater regulations, enforcement regulations, and financial assurance requirements.

Louisiana's authority to incorporate the Federal CCR regulations by reference is based on La. R.S. 30:2180(A)(3) which provides LDEQ the authority to exercise all incidental powers necessary to assure that the State program is consistent with any Federal laws or regulations. On October 20, 2024, LDEQ adopted rules in the Louisiana Register Volume 50, Number 10, to adopt the requirements of the 40 CFR part 257, subpart D Standards for the Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals in Landfills and Surface Impoundments. At LAC 33:VII.1003.A, Louisiana largely adopted by reference 40 CFR part 257, subpart D as amended through July 1, 2022, except for 40 CFR 257.50(e), 257.51, and all amendments made to the Federal CCR regulations by the July 30, 2018 Final Rule (83 FR 36435), the May 8, 2024 Final Rule (89 FR 38950), the Legacy Technical Corrections Final Rule (89 FR 88650, November 8, 2024), or the February 10, 2026 final rule (91 FR 5806). With these exceptions, the technical requirements are identical to, or equivalent to, the Federal CCR regulations.

In addition, LDEQ adopted certain additional State-specific provisions. With these exceptions, LDEQ states that the technical requirements are identical to the Federal CCR regulations.

3. Louisiana Partial Program

LDEQ is seeking approval of its partial CCR permit program pursuant to RCRA

section 4005(d). Louisiana's CCR regulations reflect 40 CFR part 257, subpart D, as amended through December 14, 2020, except for the certain provisions of the July 2018 Final Rule (83 FR 36435, July 30, 2018); however, the Federal CCR regulations have changed since then as a result of litigation and the Legacy CCR surface impoundments and CCR management units final rule (89 FR 38985, May 8, 2024) (the 2024 Legacy Rule), and the CCR Management Unit Deadline Extension Rule (91 FR 5806, February 10, 2026). LDEQ has not adopted regulations reflecting certain 2018, 2024, or February 2026 changes. Therefore, LDEQ has not sought approval of any State regulations that would operate in lieu of these amendments. EPA is approving only those aspects of Louisiana's CCR program that were submitted for approval.

In the 2024 Legacy Rule, EPA amended certain terms and provisions that apply to all CCR units. It is EPA's understanding that LDEQ interprets the provisions in LAC 33:VII.Chapter 10 the same as EPA interprets these in 40 CFR part 257, subpart D. Therefore, EPA is approving the State's version of these requirements:

1. Throughout 40 CFR part 257, subpart D, the regulations were amended by removing the phrase "Web site" and adding in its place the word "website" wherever it appears.

2. 40 CFR 257.50(c); this amendment revises the scope of applicability to specify that it includes inactive CCR surface impoundments at utilities or power producers regardless of how electricity is currently being produced at the facility.

3. 40 CFR 257.51; this section was reserved, as the effective date of 40 CFR part 257, subpart D, October 19, 2015, has passed.

4. 40 CFR 257.52; this amendment clarifies that all CCR units are subject to the requirement to comply with all other Federal, State, Tribal, or local laws or other requirements. In addition, all CCR units continue to be subject to 40 CFR 257.3-1, 257.3-2, and 257.3-3.

5. "Active facility or active electric utilities or independent power producers"; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 clarifies that the relevant operational date for any active facility or active electric utilities or independent power producers is on or after October 19, 2015.

6. "CCR landfill or landfill"; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 clarifies that a CCR landfill means an area of land or an excavation that "contains",

rather than "receives", CCR, and meets the other criteria of the definition.

7. "CCR surface impoundment or impoundment"; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 deleted the words "which is".

8. "CCR unit"; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 clarifies that this term includes legacy CCR surface impoundments and CCRMU.

9. "Contains both CCR and liquids"; this additional definition in 40 CFR 257.53 is consistent with the term's plain meaning and dictionary definitions as this term used in the closure performance standard in 40 CFR 257.102(d)(2)(i) for CCR surface impoundments.

10. "Inactive CCR surface impoundment"; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 clarifies that this term is applicable to such CCR surface impoundments "located at an active facility."

11. "Infiltration"; this additional definition in 40 CFR 257.53 is consistent with the term's plain meaning and dictionary definitions to assist in the application of closure performance standards for CCR units.

12. "Liquids"; this additional definition in 40 CFR 257.53 is consistent with the term's plain meaning and dictionary definitions to assist in the applicability for CCR surface impoundments and the application of closure performance standards for CCR units.

13. "State Director"; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 clarifies that the State director is the chief administrative officer of the lead State agency responsible for implementing the State program regulating disposal in all CCR units.

14. "Technically feasible or feasible"; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 clarifies that certain requirements of 40 CFR part 257, subpart D refer only to feasible rather than technically feasible. The amendment ensures that these terms are interpreted in the same way.

15. "Technically infeasible or infeasible"; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 clarifies that certain requirements of 40 CFR part 257, subpart D refer only to infeasible rather than technically infeasible. The amendment ensures that these terms are interpreted in the same way.

16. 40 CFR 257.61(a); this amendment updates a reference to 40 CFR 230.41(a), as the previously referenced provision has since been amended.

17. 40 CFR 257.80(a); this amendment clarifies that all CCR units are subject to the fugitive dust requirements.

18. 40 CFR 257.90(a); this amendment clarifies that all CCR units are subject to

the groundwater monitoring and corrective action requirements. In addition, it corrects a typographical error.

19. 40 CFR 257.100(a)(1); this amendment clarifies that inactive CCR surface impoundments, regardless of how the facility produces electricity, are subject to the same compliance deadlines applicable to existing CCR surface impoundments, subject to certain requirements.

20. 40 CFR 257.104(a); this amendment clarifies that all owners or operators of CCR units that are subject to 40 CFR 257.102 are subject to the post-closure care requirements, except for those owners and operators of a CCR unit that elect to close the CCR unit by removing CCR.

First, LDEQ is not seeking approval of the following provisions of the State regulations:

1. A portion of LAC 33:VII.1003.A: The State adopted requirements from 40 CFR 257.73(a)(4), 257.73(d)(1)(iv), 257.74(a)(4), and 257.74(d)(1)(iv) for vegetative cover for slope stability, but is not seeking approval because the Federal provision has been challenged and is under reconsideration;

2. A portion of LAC 33:VII.1003.A: The State has adopted the groundwater protection standards for cobalt, lead, lithium, and molybdenum found at 40 CFR 257.95(h)(2), but is not seeking approval because the Federal provision has been challenged and is under reconsideration.

3. The variance and exemption provisions in LAC 33:I.Chapter 18, LAC 33:VII:307, and La. R.S. 30:2014, 2014.1: LDEQ may grant or approve variances or exemptions for permitted solid waste facilities that differ from the regulations. However, as written, it would be difficult for EPA to establish a record to support finding that this variance process would meet the RCRA section 4005(d) approval standard. As a result, LDEQ is not seeking approval for the variance and exemption provisions.

Second, the following list identifies amendments to the requirements in 40 CFR part 257, subpart D that were not included in Louisiana's application. These provisions will continue to apply directly to, and remain Federally enforceable for, each CCR unit in Louisiana. Meaning, the requirements in LAC 33:VII.1003.A that do not meet the standard for approval as of the date of the Proposed Approval, as enumerated below, are not being approved:

1. 40 CFR 257.90(g) for suspension of groundwater monitoring;

Third, EPA amended certain provisions of the Federal CCR regulations in the 2024 Legacy Rule that

apply to all CCR units and are more prescriptive than the requirements in the 2015 CCR Rule. LDEQ did not adopt these amendments and did not seek approval of these provisions. Thus, the following Federal provisions will be applicable to CCR units in Louisiana:

1. “Operator”; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 specifies the definition of operator to include certain other person(s) including those responsible for disposal or otherwise actively engaged in the solid waste management of CCR and person(s) responsible for directing or overseeing groundwater monitoring, closure or post-closure activities at a CCR unit.

2. “Owner”; this amendment to 40 CFR 257.53 broadened the definition of owner to include person(s) who own a facility, whether in full or in part.

3. 40 CFR 257.80(b)(6); this amendment specifies that the owner or operator must amend the written fugitive dust control plan no later than 30 days whenever there are certain changes in condition.

4. 40 CFR 257.102(c)(2); this amendment specifies the criteria for complete removal and decontamination activities during the active life and post-closure care period of a CCR unit.

5. 40 CFR 257.102(d)(2); this amendment specifies that the closure performance standards for drainage and stabilization of a unit when leaving CCR in place apply to all CCR units, including CCR management units (CCRMU) and CCR landfills, where free liquids remain in the unit.

6. 40 CFR 257.102(f)(2)(ii)(C) and (D); these amendments specify that CCR landfills that intersect with groundwater are eligible for the closure time extensions available to CCR surface impoundments, subject to certain requirements.

7. 40 CFR 257.104(a)(2), (c)(1) and (3); these amendments specify that an owner or operator closing a CCR unit pursuant to the closure by removal and decontamination standards during the active life and post-closure care period, 40 CFR 257.102(c)(2), must complete groundwater corrective action.

8. 40 CFR 257.104(g); this amendment specifies that a deed notation, required pursuant to 40 CFR 257.102(i), may be removed after the owner or operator demonstrates that groundwater monitoring concentrations no longer exceed any protection standard (*i.e.*, the unit must be in detection monitoring) and certain notifications of completion of post-closure care are completed.

9. 40 CFR 257.105(a); this amendment specifies that each file in the operating record must indicate the date the file was placed in the record.

10. 40 CFR 257.105(e); (f)(1) through (14); (f)(19); (g); (h)(1) through (4); (h)(10) and (11); (h)(13) and (14); (i)(4) through (20); these amendments extend the retention times for certain documents maintained in the operating record.

11. 40 CFR 257.107(b); this amendment specifies that owners and operators using one website to meet the requirements of multiple environmental rules must delineate the postings for each regulatory program under a separate heading on the combined website.

12. 40 CFR 257.107(e); (f)(1) through (4); (f)(6) through (13); (f)(18); (g); (h)(1) through (3); (h)(8); (h)(10) through (11); (i)(4) through (20); these amendments extend the retention times for certain documents maintained on the facility’s CCR website.

Fourth, in the 2024 Legacy Rule, EPA added requirements for legacy CCR surface impoundments. LDEQ did not adopt these amendments. Thus, any legacy CCR surface impoundments in Louisiana will remain subject to the following Federal CCR regulations:

1. 40 CFR 257.50(e); this amended provision specifies that 40 CFR part 257, subpart D applies to electric utilities or independent power producers that ceased producing electricity prior to October 19, 2015 and have a legacy CCR surface impoundment onsite.

2. “Inactive facility or inactive electric utility or independent power producer”; this added definition to 40 CFR 257.53 specifies the facility where legacy CCR surface impoundments are located.

3. “Legacy CCR surface impoundment”; this added definition to 40 CFR 257.53 specifies a new type of CCR unit that meets certain criteria.

4. 40 CFR 257.100(a)(2); EPA amended 40 CFR 257.100(a) to add paragraph (2), which specifies that legacy CCR surface impoundments are subject to all of the requirements applicable to existing CCR surface impoundments, except for the requirements in 40 CFR 257.60 through 257.64 and 257.71.

5. 40 CFR 257.100(f) through (j); these additional provisions include reporting and technical requirements for legacy CCR surface impoundments.

6. 40 CFR 257.101(e); this added provision specifies the deadlines when owners or operators of legacy CCR surface impoundments must initiate closure.

7. 40 CFR 257.101(g); this added provision specifies requirements for deferral to permitting for closures conducted under substantially equivalent regulatory authority.

8. 40 CFR 257.105(k), 257.106(k), and 257.107(k); these added provisions specify recordkeeping, notification, and CCR website posting requirements for legacy CCR surface impoundments.

Fifth, in the 2024 Legacy Rule, EPA also added requirements for CCR management units. LDEQ did not adopt these provisions. Thus, any CCR management units in Louisiana will remain subject to the following Federal CCR regulations:

1. 40 CFR 257.50(d); this amended provision specifies the scope of CCRMU requirements.

2. “CCR management unit”; this additional definition in 40 CFR 257.53 is for a new type of CCR unit.

3. “Closed prior to October 19, 2015”; this additional definition in 40 CFR 257.53 specifies the applicability of CCR landfills or surface impoundments that completed closure of the unit in accordance with State law prior to October 19, 2015.

4. “Critical infrastructure”; this additional definition in 40 CFR 257.53 specifies infrastructure, large buildings, or other structures vital to the success or continuation of current site operations or activities for the public welfare. Under the Federal CCR regulations, CCRMU located under critical infrastructure have the option to defer certain requirements to permitting.

5. “Inactive CCR landfill”; this additional definition in 40 CFR 257.53 is for a new type of CCR unit related to CCRMU.

6. “Regulated CCR unit”; this additional definition in 40 CFR 257.53 is a conforming change, which means any new CCR landfill, existing CCR landfill, new CCR surface impoundment, existing CCR surface impoundment, inactive CCR surface impoundment, or legacy CCR surface impoundment. This term specifies that CCRMU are not considered regulated CCR units.

7. 40 CFR 257.75; this additional section includes requirements for identifying CCRMU.

8. 40 CFR 257.90(b)(3); this additional provision specifies a deadline for the owners and operators of CCRMU to comply with certain groundwater monitoring requirements.

9. 40 CFR 257.90(e); EPA amended one sentence in this provision to add an annual groundwater monitoring and corrective action report deadline for CCRMU. LDEQ has not adopted this amendment, *see* LAC 33:VII.1003.A. Therefore, the majority of this provision, as adopted by LDEQ based on the December 14, 2020 version of 40 CFR 257.90(e), is approved for LDEQ to administer, but the added deadline for

CCRMU will remain the applicable criteria for CCRMU in State and any CCRMU in State will remain subject to the Federal CCR regulations.

10. 40 CFR 257.95(b); this amended provision adds a deadline for CCRMU to sample and analyze the groundwater for all constituents in 40 CFR part 257, appendix IV.

11. 40 CFR 257.101(f); this additional provision specifies the deadlines when CCRMU must initiate closure.

12. 40 CFR 257.101(g) and (h); these include additional requirements for deferral to permitting for closures conducted under substantially equivalent regulatory authority and under critical infrastructure.

13. 40 CFR 257.102(b)(2)(iii) and (v); these amended provisions renumber paragraph (b)(2)(iii) to (iv) and add new paragraphs (b)(2)(iii) and (v). The added provisions are only applicable to CCRMU.

14. 40 CFR 257.102(f)(1)(iii); this additional provision specifies when CCR management units must complete closure activities.

15. 40 CFR 257.102(f)(2)(ii)(E) and (F); these additional provisions specify when CCR management units may extend the complete closure activities.

16. 40 CFR 257.104(d)(2)(iii); these amended provisions renumber paragraph (d)(2)(iii) to (iv) and add a new paragraph (d)(2)(iii). This added provision is only applicable to CCRMU.

17. 40 CFR 257.105(f)(25) and (26), 40 CFR 257.106(f)(24) and (25), 40 CFR 257.107(f)(24) and (25); these include additional recordkeeping, notification, and CCR website posting provisions for CCRMU.

Sixth, Louisiana has one exclusion in the State CCR regulations that is not being approved as EPA has determined the provision is not at least as protective as the Federal CCR regulations. Therefore, the Federal CCR regulations will continue to apply for this type of unit.

1. At LAC 33:VII.1001.B.2, Louisiana exempts from the State's CCR regulations "CCR surface impoundments that no longer contain water or can no longer impound liquids."

EPA has preliminarily determined that the Louisiana CCR regulations contain all of the technical elements of the Federal CCR regulations, including requirements for location restrictions, design and operating criteria, groundwater monitoring and corrective action, closure requirements and post-closure care, recordkeeping, notification, and CCR website posting requirements. The Louisiana partial CCR permit program also contains State-

specific language, references, definitions, and requirements that differ from the Federal CCR regulations, but which EPA has preliminarily determined to be "at least as protective as" the Federal criteria. These State-specific requirements are also discussed further in sections III.1. and V. of the Technical Support Document.

The effect of approving a partial State CCR permit program is that, except for the provisions for which EPA has not granted approval, the Louisiana partial CCR permit program will operate in lieu of the Federal CCR regulations. For the State provisions that are not approved upon finalization, the corresponding Federal requirements will continue to apply directly to facilities, and therefore facilities must comply with both the Federal requirements and the State requirements. RCRA section 4005(d)(3).

V. Louisiana CCR Permits

In accordance with LAC 33:VII.1004.A, all CCR units must be permitted in accordance with LAC 33:VII.Chapter 10. LDEQ has not issued any LAC 33:VII.Chapter 10 CCR permits in the State. In accordance with LAC 33:VII.1004.A the owner or operator of existing CCR landfill and CCR surface impoundment must submit an application for a major modification or permit renewal within 365 days of the approval of the State CCR permit program for all current CCR units that have LDEQ solid waste permits. In accordance with LAC 33:VII:1003.C, the disposal or management of CCR in a new or lateral expansion of a CCR landfill or surface impoundment is prohibited unless such activity is authorized by a permit issued in accordance with LAC 33:VII.509, 513, and 517.

Since LDEQ has not issued permits under LAC 33:VII.Chapter 10 regulations, no LDEQ permits are part of the permit program record under review. In accordance with RCRA sections 4005(d)(3)(A) and 4005(d)(6), in the absence of a permit issued under an approved State program, the owner or operator of a CCR unit must continue to comply with the Federal CCR regulations until a permit from an approved State is issued. 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(3)(A), and (d)(6). Any permits issued after approval will be subject to program review provisions required by RCRA sections 4005(d)(1)(D)(i) and 4005(d)(1)(D)(ii). 42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(1)(D)(i), and (ii).

VI. Proposed Action

EPA has preliminarily determined that the Louisiana partial CCR permit program meets the statutory standard for

approval. Therefore, in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 6945(d), EPA is proposing to approve the Louisiana partial CCR permit program.

Lee Zeldin,

Administrator.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 54

[WC Docket Nos. 26-96, 10-90; FCC 26-35; FR ID 349320]

Reforming the High-Cost Program for an All-IP Future, Connect America Fund: A National Broadband Plan for Our Future High-Cost Universal Support

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) adopted a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) that kicks off a process to examine how the Commission can make some of its high-cost mechanisms even more efficient and effective into the future. Ensuring a predictable High-Cost Program for years to come—call it High-Cost Modernization—will provide continuing support for our Build America Agenda, supercharge American leadership in Artificial Intelligence (AI) by efficiently supporting the broadband-capable networks upon which AI-enhanced applications and services will be delivered and accessed, and will help accelerate the transition to Internet Protocol (IP) networks.

DATES: Comments are due on or before August 4, 2026, and reply comments are due on or before September 3, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Pursuant to §§ 1.415 and 1.419 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 1.415, 1.419, interested parties may file comments and reply comments on or before the dates indicated on the first page of this document. Comments may be filed using the Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS).

- *Electronic Filers:* Comments may be filed electronically using the internet by accessing the ECFS: <https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs>.

- *Paper Filers:* Parties who choose to file by paper must file an original and one copy of each filing.

- Filings can be sent by hand or messenger delivery, by commercial